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Prepared by

Foreign Documents Division
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2430 E St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

MAO TSE-TUNG PRAISES JAPANESE PEOPLE -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao,
25 Jun 60, p 1

On 21 June 1960 in Shanghai, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai received the Japanese writers delegation headed by Hiroshi Noma. Mao pointed out that "the victorious struggle of the Japanese people against the US imperialists and their agents in Japan and their struggle for national independence and democratic freedom is a great support to the struggle of the Chinese people and all the world's people against US imperialist aggression and for maintaining world peace."

Chairman Mao said, "The consciousness of the Japanese people today is much greater than several years ago. At present, the broad masses in Japan have recognized US imperialism as the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and all people who love peace and uphold righteousness. It was inconceivable before that this struggle would be so large, so extensive, and so sustaining. It seems that the Japanese people have already found a good method, under the present situation, to oppose the new Japan-US Security Treaty, oppose US military bases, and chase away US aggressive forces. This is a unity of the broadest strength, excluding the US imperialists and their agents, to wage an all-people mass struggle against the US imperialists and their agents."

Hiroshi Noma said: "The 4 June 1960 nationwide strike participated in by several million Japanese with the workers as the nucleus signifies the advance of the struggle of the Japanese people for independence and democracy. The strength of the Japanese people has been united against US imperialists and their agents in Japan. This struggle will not stop but will continue to advance and develop."

Chairman Mao then said that he does not believe that such a great race as the Japanese will be subjected to foreign domination for a long time. He acknowledged that "there is great hope for independence and freedom in Japan; Japan's independence and peace will be ensured with the abrogation of the Japan-US Security Treaty and the elimination of US

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military bases. Victory is gained by gradual steps, and consciousness of the masses is also heightened by gradual steps." Chairman Mao congratulated the Japanese people for "further and greater victories in their patriotic struggle against US imperialism." To the heroic sacrifice of Kanba Michiko, Mao expressed respect, saying "Kanba Michiko has become a Japanese national hero renowned throughout the world."

[Comment: This Hsin-hua (NCNA) dispatch from Shanghai was not found in any other newspapers available in FDD, including the Jen-min Jih-pao.]

ECONOMIC

COMMITMENTS SAID TO HAMPER EAST GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY -- Berlin, Informationsbuero West, Tagesdienst, No 135, 18 Jul 60

During a recent meeting, GDR chemical industry representatives confronted the machine building industry with various deficiencies in the supply of machinery to the chemical industry. The chemical industry, representatives complained especially about the lack of adequate machines for research purposes caused by the disinterest of machine building in producing prototypes. A representative of the machine building industry stressed that the industry has so many export commitments, especially in connection with the 700-million rubles' worth of chemical equipment to be delivered to the USSR by 1965, that it can consider only production in large series and that there is no time left for the special requirements of domestic industry.

The chemical industry also noted a lack of collaboration within the socialist camp. For example, the GDR had to give up the production of pretwisting machines under the CEMA specialization scheme in favor of Czechoslovakia, which so far had been unable to expand production sufficiently to meet GDR requirements for this type of machine. As a consequence, increased production of synthetic fibers is now in doubt.

Among those attending the meeting was Helmut Wunderlich, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission and chief of the machine building department of the commission.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS GIVEN EXPLANATION ON REDUCTION OF SLOVAK AUTONOMY -- Bratislava, Pravda, 14 Jul 60

[Comment: Besides the voluble and defensive attempts to make the recent administrative and constitutional changes "clear to our working people," the Czechoslovak press also presented the following explanation to two Austrian journalists "of the bourgeois type."]

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The Austrian journalists asked whether the present changes did not express a decrease of "independence" of Slovakia, a clipping of Slovakia's rights.

Of course, they must be forgiven for not really understanding the organization of our state...otherwise in the formulation of the question they would not have used the word "independence." Finally, they must also be forgiven for associating the changes in the structure and jurisdiction of the Slovak national organs with something negative, with something that perhaps could be worse than that which existed before. How could they know that in a country in which the leading force is the Communist Party there does not and cannot exist any kind of national oppression simply because it is absolutely alien to party policy.

They speak about the rights of the Slovak nation, and about rights in general, even in a noble manner. We also have respect for these and similar ideas. We differ from them, however, in that we have very concrete concepts about the real fulfillment of these ideas.

The development of Slovakia is an indivisible part of government policy. The purpose of the Slovak national organs has been and continues to be a realization of national policy in Slovakia under the particular conditions which exist there.

Our Austrian guests did not understand many of the problems, among them the question of the Slovak national organs. We know why they cannot understand them and we do not mind. The main thing is that everything is clear to our working people.

WATER SHORTAGE IN DNEPROPETROVSK -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 22 Jul 60

The water supply problem has not yet been solved in Dnepropetrovsk, which is again experiencing an acute water shortage this summer, even though it is situated on one of the country's largest rivers. It is also noteworthy that the water of the Dnepr' in the vicinity of Dnepropetrovsk is very badly polluted with industrial waste products. -- S. Volotkovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

CONFLICTING REPORTS PUBLISHED ON SIGHTING UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT OVER ITALY

[Comment: Conflicting reports on the recent sighting and description of an unidentified flying object over Italy were published by the French Communist daily L'Humanite of 20 July 1960 and the Rome independent daily Il Giornale d'Italia of 20/21 July.]

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A phosphorescent oblong object was sighted in the sky over northern Italy at about 2030 hours on 18 July. It was moving slowly and seemed to be illuminated from within by a strong blue light; it left behind a long luminous red trail. Residents of Verona were the first to report the presence of the object, but several instants later, residents of Trento, Bologna, Mantua, Genoa, and Trieste also reported it. The "saucer" was crossing the sky from east to west; it was detected by radar and reportedly reached a speed of 10,000 kilometers per hour. Its trajectory was so straight that people think it could have been a rocket or guided missile. According to scientist Raffaele Bendandi, of Faenza, it could have been an abnormally large meteor which had penetrated the atmosphere at a probable speed of 40 kilometers per second and which probably disintegrated almost immediately. (Paris, L'Humanite, 20 Jul 60)

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An unidentified flying object was sighted in the sky over Padua at 2030 hours on 19 July. The object, which left behind it a luminous trail, was presumed to be a carrier rocket for a Soviet earth satellite by, among others, Professor Mammara of the local astronomical observatory. In a press interview, Mammara ruled out the possibility of the object being a meteor.

Of special interest is the description of industrial expert Pietro Pollini, who said: "The incandescent object appeared suddenly at 2030 hours in the sky, coming from the southwest at 40 degrees over the horizon.... The rocket had an orange-red nose with a main section about 2 meters long and one meter in diameter.... It was followed by brilliantly white, incandescent gas in the shape of a cone, ending in a very sharp point, apparently 20 meters long. It was clearly visible. During the very short time between the appearance and disappearance and the phenomenon, I had the impression that the brilliance and length of the cone diminished in size and intensity." (Rome, Il Giornale d'Italia, 20/21 Jul 60)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ESTABLISHES NEW DEGREES IN NUCLEAR SCIENCE -- Prague, Sbirka Zakonu, 7 Jul 60

Decree of the Ministry of Education and Culture, dated 15 June 1960, regarding the awarding of degrees to graduates in technical and nuclear physics and nuclear engineering.

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The Minister of Education and Culture, in agreement with the participating members of the government, and pursuant to Section 21, Paragraph 4, of Law No 58/1950, Collection of Laws, regarding advanced schools, and in the spirit of Law No 46/1956, Collection of Laws, has decreed the following:

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Graduates of the field of technical and nuclear physics and nuclear engineering shall be designated as follows:

Graduates of technical and nuclear physics -- "Engineer of Technical Physics"

Graduates of nuclear engineering -- "Engineer of Nuclear Technology"
This decree becomes effective 15 June 1960.

Signed: Siroky
Kahuda

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